

COTTON GROWERS

ASSOCIATION PAYS

Clemson College, June 6.—The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association now numbers over 35,000 members, who sold their 1921 cotton crop co-operatively at an average gain of \$6.50 per bale over the street quotations, thus proving concretely the value of co-operation for selling. South Carolina farmers who have not yet joined the association now being organized in this state and who have any doubt left as to the practical benefits of the organization should read the extracts below from the report of the recent convention of the Oklahoma Association and then lose no time in joining:

"Oklahoma cotton farmers are ahead of the game nearly 3-4 million dollars this year as a result of having marketed their crop co-operatively, according to figures made public by the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association. The association, which is a nonprofit, nonstock, 110 per cent pool, co-operative cotton marketing organization, has a membership of thirty-five thousand actual growers, who have signed legally binding contracts to market all of their crop thru the organization for a period of seven years.

"With approximately 15 per cent of its members' crop yet to sell, the association shows a gain over the average street price of \$6.50 per bale. On the one hundred thousand bales handled by the association this year, this represents a total gain of \$650,000.

"The association is credited by those familiar with the Oklahoma cotton market in past years with having 'discovered' good middling cotton. This grade was seldom found in the state under the old system of street sales, when grower had no facilities for determining the actual quality and sold on the 'buyers' grade and staple at the buyer's price.

"The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association," said Eugene Meyer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, in an address, "by finding a way to finance its product over the period in which it is to be marketed, instead of dumping immediately it is picked, has exerted a decided influence toward stabilized prices. This organization was also largely responsible for the high price which obtained early in the season."

"Thru co-operation on the 'Oklahoma plan' the cotton growers of that state have for the first time been able to borrow money in sufficient quantity to finance their crop on terms they were able to meet.

"A considerable additional saving to association members has been effected in the elimination of 'country damage' or weather damage, as all association cotton is warehoused immediately it is delivered to the association by the member.

"Cotton firms have found that they can come to the association's office and find samples of any quantity of any quality of cotton they may desire. They have found further that they can buy such cotton at a fair price on the market of that day. This saves them the expense of sending men into the interior markets to buy perhaps 300 bales of cotton from which they can sort out just the 100 or 200 bales they want of a particular grade and staple. The association is performing a service for them in offering them cotton, ready to deliver, in even running lots. Naturally they are willing to pay a premium for this service, and the association member benefits."

WHAT IS THE BEST SOURCE OF NITROGEN

Clemson College, June 6.—It has generally been the custom during the past several years that farmers have paid considerably higher prices for organic sources of nitrogen than they have for mineral nitrogen, such as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. There has often been a question also about the relative value of nitrogen secured from green manure crops, such as cowpeas, velvet beans, etc., as compared with stable manure and mineral sources of nitrogen.

The New Jersey Experiment Station has been conducting a series of experiments along this line and Prof. A. W. Blair has recently reported the results of some of the work of that station in the Journal of American Society of Agronomy for May, 1922. As an average for a ten-year test slightly better results were secured with mineral nitrogen than with organic nitrogen, all organic nitrogen being furnished in the form of blood, fish scrap, and tankage. The mineral nitrogen was supplied in the form of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia and calcium nitrate. There was very little difference, but the results indicate that the organic nitrogen does not last longer in the soil than the mineral nitrogen, and that the mineral nitrogen does not leach out readily as has generally been supposed.

The combination of one-half mineral nitrogen and one-half organic nitrogen gave slightly better results than any single source when taken alone. For example, with potatoes, nitrate of soda alone gave 251 bushels per acre; fish scrap gave 244 bushels, and tankage gave 241 bushels; while a combination of nitrate of soda and fish scrap gave 257 bushels per acre, in a five-year test.

A comparison was made also between green manure crops when grown regularly in a rotation, and stable manure. The result was that higher yields were secured from the green manure crops than from the stable manure, and that the average

Indigestion

Many persons, otherwise vigorous and healthy, are bothered occasionally with indigestion. The effects of a disordered stomach on the system are dangerous, and prompt treatment of indigestion is important. "The only medicine I have needed has been something to aid digestion and clean the liver," writes Mr. Fred Ashby, a McKinney, Texas, farmer. "My medicine is

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

for indigestion and stomach trouble of any kind. I have never found anything that touches the spot, like Black-Draught. I take it in broken doses after meals. For a long time I tried pills, which gripped and didn't give the good results. Black-Draught liver medicine is easy to take, easy to keep, inexpensive."

Get a package from your druggist today—Ask for and insist upon Thedford's—the only genuine.

Get it today.

gain per acre was from \$10.00 to \$12.00 in favor of the green manure crops, making due allowance for the phosphoric acid and potash in the manure and without regard to the larger yields secured from the green manure crops. This indicates the very great importance of the use of green manure crops for soil building purposes.

These results indicate, says Prof. C. P. Blackwell, Agronomist, that here in the South we can save a great deal of money by planting velvet beans, cowpeas, and soy beans as sources of nitrogen instead of depending entirely on commercial nitrogen, for which we always have to pay a very high price.

Subscribe to The Times

THE SWEET POTATO INDUSTRY

Clemson College, June 6.—Few crops are so well adapted to South Carolina soil and can be so easily worked into the present farming

ALL STATES APPROVE NEW FORD LENS

Passes All Road-Illumination and Anti-Glare Laws. A new headlight lens recently perfected by the Ford Motor Company Detroit, for use on its cars and trucks has received formal official approval in each of the forty-eight states now having specific regulations and provisions for tests.


Ford engineers state that the two requirements of any headlight are sufficient road-illumination and lack of glare. To achieve this result, it is necessary to develop a lens which throws a strong light over the road, but which so weakens the rays on a level with the eyes of an approaching motorist, that there is an absence of glare.

When testing the new Ford lens, even in those states whose headlight laws are the most exacting, it was found that it produced three times the required illumination of the road, and that the glare was reduced to one-half of that allowed.

State officials were impressed with the Ford lens, many stating that it would set a new and higher standard for automobile headlights, and commending the Ford Company for the progress that had been made. Although they are included as standard equipment on all Ford cars, the new Ford "H" lenses were so designed that they would be adaptable to all head-lamps now in use on Ford cars.—Adv.

Uncle John's Josh

WHEN THE WORLD PAYS AMERICA WHAT IT OWES IT, WHEN AMERICA PAYS ITS PEOPLE WHAT IT OWES THEM, ONE DAY OF ETERNITY WILL HAVE GONE BY.



PHEW

Booth

COPYRIGHT 1922 PUB. AUTOCASER SERV. CO.

system as the moist flesh Southern sweet potato. However, the methods of growing, harvesting, curing and marketing as practiced in former years are not acceptable in commercializing and establishing sweet potato growing as an industry. South Carolina now produces annually approximately 10,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, or in the neighborhood of 10 per cent of the total annual production of the potato producing states of the United States, but South Carolina puts on the commercial markets rather less than 10 per cent of her production.

The commercial markets, mainly the northern markets, are accepting only the highest quality product from the storage houses and green or summer shipments. Therefore the consuming power of the lasting and economical market is limited to very early summer shipments and the highest quality storage house potatoes rather than those potatoes kept in the old-fashioned dirt hills or banks. Hence, growers and prospective growers of sweet potatoes must realize the vital importance of quality production, together with the necessity of marketing locally and feeding to livestock the off grades, for just as much expense is involved in the marketing of a low grade product as in marketing one of the highest quality.

A profitable market may be had for off grades by supplying farm needs and local markets, and by feeding to livestock. In short, at present profitable sweet potato growing might be said to be contingent upon combining this as an industry with other diversified branches of agriculture—small dairy herds, hog raising, beef cattle and horses and mules.

Extension Bulletin 52, The Sweet Potato Industry, has just been published to give working information on the growing and handling of the sweet potato as a commercial crop. It may be had from the Extension Service, Clemson College, S. C., or from the County Agent.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITES RARE IN U. S., FIGURES SHOWS

Although the average mortality from American venomous snakes is a little more than 10 per cent of the persons bitten, death from snake bites is quite rare, according to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, because relatively few persons encounter or are bitten by the dangerous species.

The most venomous of our native snakes live in lonely, little-settled districts, often on stony or swampy land that can not be cultivated. Usually they disappear at the approach of man, and while they may strike if provoked, the popular belief in respect to the distance they can strike is erroneous. Three-fourths of their own length is about the greatest distance possible. If the legs are well protected when one is going into deep woods or places known to be infested

SEE BEETHOVEN, THEN HIS SONATA



This remarkable photograph of the great composer is from a painting, symbolic of his masterpiece, the Passionate Sonata. Draw the lids of your eyes close together, glimpse through the eyelashes and you will see Beethoven. Open the eyes wide and you will see what was in the mind of the musician when he wrote his delightful harmony.

ed by rattlers or other poisonous snakes, there is slight chance of being bitten.

As the food of snakes consists of living prey, they can not be killed by poisoned baits. The only method thus far devised to kill them seems to be clubbing or shooting. This is best done in early spring, when they are still sluggish after the winter hibernation. Allowing hogs free run of infested land may reduce the number of snakes. However, the popular idea that hogs are immune to snake bite is probably based on the impenetrability by the venomous fangs of their skin and fat layer rather than on actual immunity of these animals.

The varieties most commonly found in this country are the Elapidae, or Harlequin snakes, and the Crotalidae, or "pit vipers," which include rattlesnakes, cotton-mouth water moccasins, and copper-heads.

ORCHARD NOTES

Weak and diseased limbs should not be allowed to remain on fruit trees during the summer. Bark beetles attack weak and slow growing limbs and finally destroy the entire tree. Cut the limbs out and burn them.

Cultivate the young and bearing

orchards throughout the summer months unless they are to be planted in some leguminous crop in June. Peas or soy beans should be planted between the rows of fruit trees and the vines worked into the soil with a disk harrow in early fall. Two tablespoonfuls of nitrate of soda applied around fruit trees one and two years old will be very beneficial. Scatter the nitrate of soda in a circle about 18 inches from the body of the tree and work it into the first few inches of soil by hoeing.

Rub off all suckers or sprouts which appear on the trunk of the trees so as to concentrate the entire growth into the permanent branches. Summer pruning of newly set fruit trees should be done in June. This consists of removing surplus branches. After the young peach trees have made a growth of 15 inches, the tops of the branches that are to be permanent should be pinched out so as to force the limbs to branch. This will do away with the necessity of severe pruning next fall, and cause the trees to form a larger and more symmetrical head.

Grapes and apples should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture every two or three weeks for the control of diseases which attack them and cause the fruit to rot.



How the Bank Serves the Farmer

You, the Farmer, are America's greatest producer of wealth. But before YOU receive the money for your crops many months usually elapse. The crops must be sown, must be fertilized, tilled, reaped and SOLD!

The Bank is your Friend because it helps to carry you over the weeks and months between planting and profiting seasons. It permits you to purchase seed, fertilizer, machinery, on credit.

In times of stress it stands behind you and helps you weather the storm.

Are YOU getting all the benefits which the bank offers farmers?

Learn how we can help YOU. Ask for full information from our officials. They will be pleased to tell you more about our service.

Home Bank & Trust Co.

CHARLTON DuRANT, President
T. M. WELLS, Cashier

Flapper Pumps!

Just Received from the Factory

- 24 pairs Flapper Pat. Leather Pumps
Special Priced \$4.00
- 24 pairs Flapper Pat. Leather Pumps
Special Priced \$5.00
- 18 pairs Brown One Strap Pumps . \$4.00
- 18 pairs White Canvs Flapper Pumps \$3.00
- 18 pairs Brown One Strap Pumps . \$5.00
- 18 pairs Brown Oxfords \$5.00

McCollum Brothers
SUMTER, South Carolina

Subscribe to The Times